

## HED

**TO HEDTOR.** *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluffer.  
They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and *hedtoring*, others scolding and reviling. *Stillingsfleet.*  
One would think the *hedtoring*, the storming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Spelt.*  
Don Carlos made her chief director,  
That the might o'er the servants *hedtor*. *Swift.*  
**HEDERA'CEOUS.** *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Diët.*  
**HEDGE.** *n. f.* [*hedge*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.  
It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in hedges. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the hedges breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*  
Through the verdant maze  
Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*  
**HEDGE.** prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class; perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge-born man*, a man without any known place of birth.  
There are five in the first shew: the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-priest*, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*  
The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*  
A person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-priest* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*  
**TO HEDGE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing. *Hedge* thy possession about with thorns. *Ecclef. xxviii. 24.*  
Those alleys must be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Essay 47.*  
2. To obstruct.  
I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hof. ii. 6.*  
3. To incircle for defence.  
England, *hedge'd* in with the main,  
That water-walled bulwark, still secure  
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,  
That reason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
4. To shut up within an inclosure.  
It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*  
5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but *hedge* may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.  
Bay not me,  
I'll not endure it: you forget yourself  
To *hedge* me in: I am a soldier. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*  
When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:  
I pray thee, let me *hedge* one moment more  
When you are sent on an errand, be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*  
**TO HEDGE.** *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.  
I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to *hedge*, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will encrease your rage, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrases. *Shakespeare.*  
**HEDGE-BORN.** *adj.* [*hedge* and *born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.  
He then, that is not furnish'd in this sort,  
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,  
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,  
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* swain,  
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*  
**HEDGE-FUMITORY.** *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**HEDGE-HOG.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hog*.]  
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.  
Like *hedge-hogs*, which  
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount  
Their prickles at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience,  
The collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i.*  
The *hedge-hog* hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thickest of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. A term of reproach.  
Didst thou not kill this king?  
—I grant ye.  
—Do'st grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakespeare, Richard III.*  
3. A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
4. The globe-fish. *Ainsworth.*

## HEE

**HEDGE-HYSSOP.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *hysop*.] A species of willow-wort.  
*Hedge-hysop* is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*  
**HEDGE-MUSTARD.** *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the point becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds. The species are five. *Miller.*  
**HEDGE-NETTLE.** *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*  
**HEDGE-NOTE.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.  
When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant rallery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*  
**HEDGE-PIG.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *pig*.] A young hedge-hog.  
Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd,  
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
**HEDGE-ROW.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.  
Sometime walking not unseen  
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*  
The fields in the northern side are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*  
**HEDGE-SPARROW.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.  
The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,  
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
**HE'DGING-BILL.** *n. f.* [*hedge* and *bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.  
Comes master Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand,  
chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*  
**HE'DGER.** *n. f.* [from *hedge*.] One who makes hedges.  
The labour'd ox  
In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat. *Milton.*  
He would be laugh'd at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at past fifty. *Locke.*  
**TO HEED.** *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.  
With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds*;  
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*  
He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*  
**HEED.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Care; attention.  
With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,  
The melting voice through mazes running,  
Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*  
Thou must take *heed*, my Portius;  
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*  
2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.  
Either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
Take *heed*, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:  
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
3. Care to avoid.  
We should take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
4. Notice; observation.  
Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*  
5. Seriousness; steadfastness.  
He did unfeal them; and the first he view'd,  
He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*  
Was in his countenance. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
6. Regard; respectful notice.  
It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*  
**HE'EDFUL.** *adj.* [from *heed*.]  
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.  
Give him *heedful* note;  
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;  
And, after, we will both our judgments join,  
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
2. Attentive; careful; observing.  
I am commanded  
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;  
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,  
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*  
To him one of the other twins was bound,  
Whilst I had been like *heedful* of the other. *Shakespeare.*  
Thou, *heedful* of advice, secure proceed;  
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
**HE'EDFULLY.** *adv.* [from *heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.  
Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructors.

## HEF

structor, and *heedfully* listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*  
**HE'EDFULNESS.** *n. f.* [from *heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.  
**HE'EDILY.** *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Diët.*  
**HE'EDINESS.** *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Diët.*  
**HE'EDLESS.** *adj.* [from *heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobserving.  
The *heedless* lover does not know  
Whose eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*  
*Heedless* of verse, and hopeless of the crown,  
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.  
Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedless*, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Locke.*  
**HE'EDLESSLY.** *adv.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.  
Whilst ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye *heedlessly* slide into sin. *A butnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*  
**HE'EDLESSNESS.** *n. f.* [from *heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.  
In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pited, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their *heedlessness*. *Locke.*  
**HEEL.** *n. f.* [*pele*, Saxon.]  
1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.  
He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,  
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;  
With these he avoid, with that his fate to meet;  
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet. *Denham.*  
If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the heel bone. *Wijeman's Surgery.*  
2. The whole foot of animals.  
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel*. *Addison's Guardian.*  
3. The feet, as employed in flight.  
Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tigers, and shew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
4. To be at the *HEELS*. To pursue closely; to follow hard.  
Sir, when comes your book forth?  
—Upon the *heels* of my presentment. *Shakespeare, Timon.*  
But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this  
Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
Could we break our way  
By force, and at our *heels* all hell should rise  
With blackest infurrection, to confound  
Heaven's purest light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*  
5. To pursue as an enemy.  
The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chafed by the English navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*  
Want I hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,  
Is at my *heels*, and chases me in view. *Orway.*  
6. To follow close as a dependent.  
Through proud London he came fighting on,  
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
7. To lay by the *HEELS*. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.  
If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all  
By th' *heels*, and suddenly; and on your heads  
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*  
One half of man, his mind,  
Is, *sui juris*, unconfin'd,  
And cannot be laid by the *heels*. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*  
I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the *heels*. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
8. Anything shaped like a heel.  
At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
9. The back part of a stocken: whence the phrase to be out at *heel*, to be worn out.  
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;  
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:  
A good man's fortune may grow out at *heels*. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*  
**TO HEEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]  
1. To dance.  
I cannot sing,  
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To lean on one side: as, the ship *heels*.  
**HE'ELER.** *n. f.* [from *heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his *heels*.  
**HE'EL-PIECE.** *n. f.* [*heel* and *piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.  
**TO HEEL-PIECE.** *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.  
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes. *Arb.*  
**HE'EL.** *n. f.* [from *heel*.]  
1. Heaving; effort.  
May be in the cup  
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,

## HEI

And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge  
Is not infected: but if one present  
Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known  
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides  
With violent *hefts*. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*  
2. [For *heft*.] Handle.  
His oily side devours both blade and *heft*. *Waller.*  
**HE'GIRA.** *n. f.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heracleus. *Harris.*  
**HE'IFER.** *n. f.* [*heafrope*, Saxon.] A young cow.  
Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding fresh,  
And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,  
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*  
A *heifer* will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,  
Nor thirsty *heifers* seek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*  
**HEIGH-HO.** *interj.*  
1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness.  
*Heigh-ho!* an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*  
2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.  
We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,  
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*  
**HEIGHT.** *n. f.* [from *high*.]  
1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned.  
Into what pit thou fellest,  
From what *height* fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*  
2. Altitude; space measured upwards.  
Abroad I'll study thee,  
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes. *Donne.*  
There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
An amphitheatre appear'd,  
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;  
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,  
*Height* was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*  
An amphitheatre's amazing *height*  
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*  
3. Degree of latitude.  
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the South. *Abat's Description of the World.*  
4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.  
From Alpine *heights* the father first descends;  
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*  
5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.  
By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,  
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,  
I never did incense his majesty  
Against Clarence. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*  
Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,  
When England to her greatest *height* attain'd,  
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*  
6. The utmost degree; full completion.  
Putrefaction doth not rise to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*  
Did not the  
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal  
The secret, wrested from me in the *height*  
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*  
Hide me from the face  
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*  
Of happiness! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*  
7. Utmost exertion.  
Come on, fir; I shall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*  
8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.  
Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*  
**TO HE'IGHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *height*.]  
1. To raise higher.  
2. To improve; to meliorate.  
3. To aggravate.  
Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addison's Freeholder.*  
4. To improve by decorations.  
As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the *heightenings* of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden's Span. Flyer, Dedication.*  
**HEINOUS.** *adj.* [*baineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonic *hain*, flame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.  
To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels